

# The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1874.

NUMBER 21.

## The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, in Advance, \$2.00

Six Months, " " 1.50

Three Months, " " .75

Single Copies, 5 CENTS

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	16	20	35
Three	9	15	20	25	40
Four	12	20	25	30	50
Five	15	25	30	35	60
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Ten	26	45	55	60	110
Eleven	28	48	60	65	120
Twelve	30	50	65	70	130
Thirteen	32	52	70	75	140
Fourteen	34	55	75	80	150
Fifteen	36	58	80	85	160
Sixteen	38	60	85	90	170
Seventeen	40	62	90	95	180
Eighteen	42	65	95	100	190
Nineteen	44	68	100	105	200
Twenty	46	70	105	110	210

MAD ANTS.

Don Francisco Velasquez informed me in 1870 that he had a powder which made the ants mad, so that they bit and destroyed each other. He gave me a little of it, and it proved to be corrosive sublimate. I made several trials of it, and found it most efficacious in turning a large column of ants. A little of it sprinkled across one of their paths in dry weather has a most surprising effect. As soon as one of the ants touches the white powder it commences to run about wildly, and to attack any other ant it comes across. In a couple of hours round balls of the ants will be found all biting each other; and numerous individuals will be seen bitten completely in two, whilst others have lost some of their legs or antennae. News of the commotion is carried to the formicarium, and huge fellows, measuring three-quarters of an inch in length, that had only come out of the nest during a migration or an attack on the nest of one of the working columns, are seen stalking down with a determined air, as if they would soon right matters. As soon however, as they have touched the sublimate all their stateliness leaves them; they rush about; their legs are seized hold of by some of the smaller ants already affected by the poison; and they themselves begin to bite, and in a short time become the centre of fresh balls of rabid ants. The sublimate can only be used effectively in dry weather. At Colon I found the Americans using coal tar, which they spread across their paths when any of them led to their gardens. I was also told, that the Indians prevent them from ascending young trees by tying thick wisps of grass, with the sharp points downwards, round the stems. The ants cannot pass through the wisp, and do not find out how to surmount it, getting confused among the numberless blades, all leading downwards. I mention these different plans of meeting and frustrating the attacks of the ants at some length, as they are one of the greatest scourges of tropical America, and it has been too readily supposed that their attacks cannot be warded off. I myself was enabled, by using some of the means mentioned above, to successively cultivate trees and vegetables of which the ants were extremely fond. Notwithstanding that these ants are so common throughout tropical America, and have excited the attention of nearly every traveler, there still remains much doubt as to the use to which the leaves are put. Some naturalists have supposed that they use them directly as food; others, that they roof their underground nests with them. I believe that the real use they make of them is as a manure, on which grows a minute species of fungus, on which they feed; that they are in reality, mushroom growers and eaters.—Naturalists in Nicaragua.

They say women and music should never be dated.—Goldsmith.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 25th, 1874.

Extended Discussion on the Civil Rights Bill—Arguments of Senators—Marriage of Miss Nellie Grant—The Trousseau of the President, etc.—Other Items of Interest.

Mr. Editor—

Your correspondent in his last letter stated that the Civil Rights Bill would not pass, and from indications at the time of writing was quite right in his conclusions. Since then, however, the Republican Senators have held a caucus, and decided to pass the bill. In accordance with the decision of the caucus, Wednesday, on motion of Senator Frelinghuysen, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill by a vote of 37 yeas to 13 nays—a strict party vote. Senator Plannagan, of Texas, opened the debate in a humorous speech of two hours, amusing the galleries by alluding to Senator Norwood, of Georgia, of whom he said, that flies could not stay on the Senator's head, because there was no footing—the Senator's head being bald.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, read an argument in favor of the bill, and justified the severe penalties which it provided. He said the bill did not compel mixed schools where the colored people were numerous enough to have separate schools. The opposition to the bill was founded entirely on prejudice, and its passage would annihilate that prejudice.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said the bill was grossly unconstitutional. It did not commend itself, he was satisfied, to at least one-half of those who would vote for it, and the only object of its passage was to retain the 800,000 negro votes which were vitally essential to the Republican party. He pointed out at some length, what he considered the constitutional objections to the bill. He predicted that its passage would result in destroying the entire common school system of the South, whereby one million colored children would be deprived of education. There was one remarkable feature in the speech. The Senator quoted from a letter written by W. B. Derrick, a colored minister of Richmond, protesting against the adoption of the provision in the bill which provides for mixed schools—declaring further that the prejudices of two hundred years could not be wiped out in a single day. Of course, Senator Thurman complimented the "man and brother," saying, among other things, that Mr. Derrick had sagacity enough to look in the future and see the evil consequences which must follow, if this bill should become a law. The Senate then adjourned until Thursday.

On Thursday, Mr. Johnston, of Va., addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He said so far from annihilating prejudice, as had been claimed it would only increase it.

Mr. Morton replied to the argument made by Mr. Thurman. He claimed that the bill was constitutional, and was only carrying out the great object of the fourteenth amendment. The States could establish common schools or not, as they pleased, but when once established they could make no exclusion on account of color. Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., said in the common schools children were taught the requirements and conditions of life, which could not be gained afterward. For this reason he advocated mixed schools, and thought it would be in the highest degree inexpedient to permit separate schools. The doctrine of equality could be taught in the public schools, which was the chief means to secure the perpetuity of Republican institutions. Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, predicted that the saddest consequences would flow from the passage of this bill. It was not a bill for equal rights, but unequal rights, as it put the black man above the white man. Human nature had borne all it could bear no more.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, argued at length on the constitutionality of the bill. As the Constitution read now, he did not see how any one, lawyer or layman, could pretend that Congress was overstepping its power in passing this bill. He did not know but what its passage would break up the common schools. Every step of this terrible march had been met with a threat, but let justice be done, though the common schools and the heavens fall. In reply to a point made by Mr. Stockton

that the people of the United States would not accept the bill, he (Mr. Howe) would not turn back if he knew that of the forty million people of this country not one million would sustain it. If this generation did not accept it, there was a generation to come that would accept it. What did this bill provide? Not that the black man should be helped on his way, not at all, but only that, as he staggered along, he should not be retarded, and not be tripped up.

Mr. Alcorn said he was born in a slave section; he had been identified with slavery all his life; he had been a rebel in the late war, and yet he now stood here demanding the passage of this bill.

Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, said there were occasions when, for the representative to be silent, would be treason to his constituency. Such was the present occasion.

The black man should not be forgotten in wardship. Let there be an incentive held out to him to achieve for himself a position that would command respect. The whole purpose of this bill was to elevate a race by law. He would much rather trust his rights to local governments than to the National Government. The States are the pillars, and the National Government the dome which covers all. Let him beware who would strike down any of the pillars, and thus destroy the whole structure. Messrs. Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Merrimon, of North Carolina, moved to adjourn, which motion was voted down.

Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, then commenced a long constitutional argument against the bill. The Senators had by this all retired to the cloak rooms and were fast asleep. When Mr. Hamilton concluded at three o'clock in the morning, (Saturday), he moved the Senate adjourn. The Senators came in from the cloak rooms—answered by their names—and again retired, while some other Senator would talk for two hours more to empty seats. About 5 o'clock voting was commenced on the amendments to the bill; and at 7 o'clock in the morning the vote was taken on the passage of the bill, after a continuous session of twenty-four hours.

The following is the vote on its passage:

For the Bill—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill, of Vermont, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Spencer, Sargent, Stewart, Wadsworth, Washburn, West, Windom, and Wright—yeas, 25.

Against the Bill—Messrs. Bowman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hager, Hamilton, of Maryland, Johnston, Kello, Lewis, McCree, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, and Stockton—nays, 16.

The President declared the bill passed amid applause from the galleries. The galleries during the day were crowded with colored people, among the more prominent of whom were Frederick Douglass, George T. Downing, Dr. A. T. Augusta, Lewis H. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Washington and the Misses Downing.

MARRIAGE OF MISS NELLIE GRANT.  
Thursday at 11 o'clock, Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, was married to Mr. Sartoris, of England. He first met her on a ship when Miss Nellie went to Europe some eighteen months ago. The groom is 23 and the bride not quite 19. Contrary to general expectation, the wedding was strictly private. Only the friends and relatives nearest were invited. The marriage ceremony took place in the East room of the White House.

When your readers know that the decorations are entirely of white and gold—the windows draped with the finest lace—the chandeliers each having forty burners, are of the finest, and the room being profusely decorated with beautiful flowers, they can form some idea of the grandeur of the scene.

"How was the bride dressed," will be the first question of your lady readers. A lady says:

"The bridal dress was of the richest white satin, with a train three yards long. Around the bottom of the dress is a flounce of satin about three inches deep, plaited of tulle on the edge. This flounce is laid on in box plaits, with loops and ends of the satin between each plait. Above the flounce, and reaching to the waist, are two exquisite point lace flounces, which are flat across the front breadth, and form side trimmings up the back. The waist is high and trimmed with lace

and flowers to match the skirt. The veil is of tulle and fastened with orange blossoms, ornaments, pearls and diamonds. She carried a bouquet of choice white flowers, and a pearl fan with a lace cover."

There were eight bridesmaids who were all dressed alike, in white silk, with over-dresses of white illusion, and wide white sashes, fastened on the train by sprays of flowers. Four bridesmaids wore blue flowers and four pink. The groom was in full evening dress, and accompanied by Lieut. Col. Fred. Grant, in a bright uniform.

The same lady, says:

"The trousseau was simply elegant. There are silks of every hue and color. There are shawls from India, laces direct from the manufactory at Brussels, parasols with ivory handles, muslin dresses, with French worked flounces, others with puffs and lace inserting. There are gaudes and grandaines, and hats for every costume, and slippers for each evening dress."

Nothing seems to have been overlooked or forgotten that would contribute to the comfort and happiness of the bride. The Marine Band, consisting of forty pieces, in their new uniforms, played the wedding march as the bridal party entered the East room. The presents were magnificent, and exceed \$60,000 in value. These consisted of diamonds, pearls, emeralds, lace handkerchiefs, fans, silver spoons, knives and forks, gold necklaces, and many lockets. The married couple left New York Saturday, for England, where they will reside. The income of Mr. Sartoris is said to be \$40,000 a year.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Col. J. M. G. Parker is in the city with his family; also, Col. and Mrs. Casey, who came on for the purpose of attending the wedding of Miss Nellie Grant. Mr. B. F. Joubert is also quartered at one of our principal hotels. He is said to have been looking after the vacant Collectorship, caused by the resignation of Col. S. A. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. John Cockrem was nominated for the position about eight hours after the resignation was received at the Department, which is pretty quick work. The nomination has since been confirmed. George A. Sheridan is in town, and has obtained permission to reopen the contested election case in the House of Representatives. Gov. Pinchback will be allowed forty days to file counter evidence. It is generally believed that no action will be taken as to the right of either contestant to a seat. Both Houses have passed a joint resolution to adjourn on the 22d of June.

J. D. K.

## TOUGH ON THE FISH.

A devout clergyman sought every opportunity to impress upon the mind of his son the fact that God takes care of all His creatures; that the falling sparrow attracts His attention, and that His loving kindness is over all His works. Happening, one day, to see a crane wading in quest of food, the good man pointed out to his son the perfect adaptation of the crane to get his living in that manner. "See," said he, "how his legs are formed for wading! What a long slender bill he has! Observed how nicely he folds his feet when putting them in or drawing them out of the water! He is thus enabled to approach the fish with out given them any notice of his arrival. 'My son,' said he, 'it is impossible to look at that bird without recognizing the goodness of God in thus providing the means of subsistence.' 'Yes,' replied the boy, 'I think I see the goodness of God, at least so far as the crane is concerned; but after all, father, don't you think the arrangement a little tough on the fish.'"

Old age likes to dwell in the recollections of the past, and, mistaking the speedy march of years, often is inclined to take the pruning of the winter time for a fit wisdom of mid-summer days. Manhood is bent to the passing cares of the passing moment, and holds so closely to his eyes the sheet of "to-day," that it screens the "to-morrow" from his sight.—Kossuth.

## A CRITICISM BY THE "TRIBUNE."

We extract from the New York Tribune—so eminent for the honesty of its notices and reviews—the following well-timed remarks on C. Edwards Lester's "Life of Charles Sumner," just issued, which we presume are from the distinguished pen of Doctor Ripley, who is understood to be author of all the Tribune's literary criticisms:

"The publication of this volume is at an opportune moment, when the admirers of the late illustrious statesman will welcome a faithful record of his great career, without waiting for the more elaborate biography which is promised by the immediate friends of the departed. In preparing the work, the author has made use of his own personal recollections of Mr. Sumner during an intimacy of many years, besides the materials which have already been brought before the public in various forms. His memorial accordingly, to a very considerable extent, has the attraction of novelty, together with a much greater degree of freshness and feeling than could be found in mere official biographies. The tone of the book is that of affectionate reverence for the exalted character of Mr. Sumner, but without a trace of servility or man worship. In the delineation of his moral and intellectual qualities, a warmly appreciative spirit cannot be disguised, but the whole portraiture is marked by just and wise discrimination, as well as by the ardent colors of sympathy. The political course of Mr. Sumner is represented chiefly by extracts from his speeches in the Senate. They have been selected with excellent judgment, and form a luminous commentary on his noble career. Their unity of purpose and consistency of principle are presented in a striking light, showing the concentration of admirable powers and strenuous convictions in a focus of resplendent whiteness unapproached in the history of modern statesmen. The volume has frequent notices of the author in a residence at the Capitol during the eventful years of the war. He has preserved many anecdotes and reminiscences of that period which have not before appeared in print, and which will now be read with redoubled zest as the events which they illustrate are rapidly fading into the shadows of the past. The style of the author is terse and epigrammatic, often rising to a vein of indignant eloquence when inveighing against the assumptions of the power with which the life of Mr. Sumner was a perpetual battle, and marked by a strong flavor of the unique individuality which breeds common-place as a pestilence, and flees from dullness as from death. The volume, of which the external appearance is highly creditable to the publishers, is illustrated with a life-like portrait of Mr. Sumner, and several scenes from his history."

PUT AGREEMENTS IN WRITING.

How many misunderstandings arise from the loose ways in which business matters are talked over, and when each party puts his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each with the words "all right; all right." Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for lawyers and courts. More than three fourths of the litigation of the country would be saved if the people would put their agreements in writing and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has its peculiar meaning, and memory may, by the change of its position in a sentence, convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing, ideas are fixed, and expensive lawsuits are avoided.—Trade List.

## WHERE WILL YOU SUMMER?

[From the Science of Health.]

Most of us will stay at home. We are engaged in duties which tie us up. "We cannot leave the children." "We cannot leave our work." "Besides, one is about as well off in one place as in another. If we go to the country, we leave our comforts behind us—our beds, bureaus, bath-rooms, and our household effects. Then it's so much trouble to get ready. There are dresses to make, trunks to mend and to pack, and one tires to think of the worry and hurry of getting ready." There is force in all these objections. Still, that is but one side of the question; most of us run in ruts. We follow a sort of routine life, which warps and renders us one-sided, or makes us narrow-minded machines. It is a good thing to break away from social trammels, throw off the harness, and send the horse to pasture for a while. Old horses renew their youth and become something like colts again, by having a season of rest and a free feed on fresh dewy green grass. Men and women, worn down with family cares and business or professional duties, need seasons of rest, and having it, they secure new lenses of life, and come home invigorated for another long, strong pull at work of their choice.

A change of air, scenery, surroundings, associations, and so forth, together with cessation from accustomed cares, leaves body and brain in a more favorable condition for recuperation.

If one can go from home but a week or two, let him do that. If for a month, or three months, so much the better. Even now and then a day in the country will prove useful to the city denizen. While a summer trip to the Rocky Mountains, or up the great lakes, or a coastway voyage to Nova Scotia, or even to Newfoundland, would be delightful, and better, in some respects, than to Europe. You may see whales and plenty of smaller fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and it is a simply romantic to roll, pitch and tumble about in a fishing smack off the coast of Labrador during the summer months. Here may be met broken-down preachers, teachers, merchants, artisans, literati, who remembering the primitive occupation of the earlier Christian, seek a restoration of animal energy, which they cannot find in pills, powders, bitters, cod-liver oil, or other drug stuffs. Off at sea they get pure air, and just enough exercise to keep all parts in constant motion, in keeping with the waves of old ocean.

Copious breathing of fresh air expands the lungs, improves circulation, digestion, and invigorates all the functions of body and brain. Then why not go fishing? If one prefers a course of hygienic treatment, with a view to a sort of physical recreation, something equivalent to placing a ship in dry dock for overhauling and repairs, he may go to one of the excellent hygienic homes, where he may find all the appliances for renovating dilapidated constitutions, and taking the mercury out of their bones, and the tobacco and other poisons out of their systems. Read Bulwer's confessions, of a water-cure patient, published in tract form, then go and do likewise. Or if you prefer the sea-side—salt-water bathing is not so healthful as soft-water bathing—you can find it all along for more than two thousand miles of sea-coast—from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico—where one may "play the fish," to his heart's content.

But we may find recreation, health, and enjoyment where we will. Mountains, valleys, plains, lakes, rivers, and seas are open to us, and if we eat, drink, exercise, bathe, sleep, clothe, and keep ourselves in right relations to ourselves, our fellow-men, and to our God, we may live more or less healthfully almost anywhere. Where will you summer?

## A DIFFICULT QUESTION ANSWERED.

"Can any reader of this paper," says an exchange, "Tell why, when Eve was manufactured from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl wasn't made at the same time to wait on her?"

We can easily. Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, a collar button to be mended "right away, quick now!" Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got behind the palm trees, and then stretched himself, yawning out "Ain't supper ready, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire and hung over the kettle himself, we'll venture and pulled the radishes, and peeled the bananas, and did everything else he'd ought to! He milked the cows, and fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates and the mango season was over. He never staid out until eleven o'clock to a ward meeting hurrahing for the out and out candidate, and then scolding because poor dear Eve who was sitting up and crying inside the gate. To be sure he acted rather cowardly about the apple gathering, but then don't depreciate his general hopefulness about the garden. He never played billiards, nor drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with cigar smoke. He never loosed around corner groceries while solitary Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten his wife's cares a little. That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl, and we wish it was the reason that none of her descendants did.

## MONEY IN THE POCKET.

It is a good thing to have unlimited credit, but better still to have ready money on hand for emergencies. The richest man on the globe, Baron Rothschild, learned this lesson one day, when he chanced to ride in a public conveyance, and found out that he had "not a red" in his pocket. The driver was furious and demanded his pay. Rothschild told him his name and gave him his card. "I never heard of you; and never want to again; but I want my pay, and must have it," and he looked down threateningly. The money king was in haste. He had an order for a million, and offered the driver a coo-per for fifty thousand francs "to change." The driver started, the passengers laughed, and just then an acquaintance came up, from whom he borrowed six sous, and paid the angry Jehu. If it is inconvenient for even a Rothschild to be without money in his pocket, you may be sure it will be even more so for you. The world never respects a "state of impecuniosity." It is a most uncomfortable state to be in. If you have an income of any sort, try not to spend every cent of it. Have a few dollars about you for emergencies that will always be happening. If you gather it up as the children do their pennies, one at a time, keep your stock good. When you must break into your last five dollar bill, replace it as soon as you can. It adds to your comfort more than you ever guess to feel that there is a snug little sum that you can draw from in case of urgent need. Philosophy, religion, or poetry to the contrary, there is no use in being penniless. By common prudence, most people of industrious habits can keep a little ahead for rainy day.—Trade List.

A healthy old fellow, who is not a fool, is the happiest creature living.—Steele.



## The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Col. W. B. BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

## NOTICE.

All parties not receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of June next.

## CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Melrose and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7 o'clock. J. C. Miller, President, George C. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Geddes Hall, Erato between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Glandon, President, A. Priot, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. F. Ladd, President, John Fulum, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Tremé streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, President, Chas. P. Vignea, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Jules Lombard, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clalhorne near Ursaline streets. B. P. Joubert, President, L. Lamorine, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Evening Star Hall, Cadez between Camp and Chestnut streets. A. Dejoie, President, J. B. Malony, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clalhorne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Clalhorne, President, H. McGrey, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambronne and Burth streets. T. B. Stamp, President, F. Diebel, Secretary.

## PERSONAL.

Gov. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.—This gentleman, in response to despatches from Washington, proceeded to the National Capitol, some days since. He is conducting a double contest in the interest of Republicanism, and is hopeful of success. The Congressional contest will come up for decision this week, and the Senatorial case may be expected to be decided before adjournment. The entire masses of our people will rejoice at this much desired consummation.

SENATOR J. R. WEST.—The Republicans of Louisiana have watched with great interest, the course of this honorable gentleman on all the grave questions that have occupied the attention of the Senate during the present session; and they have not found occasion to lose confidence either in his integrity, or discretion as a political leader or an official representative. With a mind wonderfully clear, full of self-possession and repose of character, and energy untiring and unceasing, he has quietly, systematically, and resolutely addressed himself to the duties of a Senator, responsible to the State that honors him and to the people thereof of all parties, and as a political leader, true to his party and his convictions, he has, subordinate to the public good, unhesitatingly labored to advance Republican unity and further Republican success. Especially in the Louisiana case, have these qualities both of the statesman and astute politician been manifested by Gen. West. A quiet, thoughtful man his influence, for his people and his party, has been felt not as the noisy rain but as the silent refreshing dew. Senator West is one of the growing men of the South—growing not only in influence and strength, but in his capabilities to serve his State, and in the confidence of the citizens thereof. He deserves well of the people of Louisiana.

## "THE NEGRO AS A RULER."

Under this caption, the New Orleans Times, in its issue of Sunday writes a tart, *ad captandum* article upon the colored race as a political element—following the same line of thought in its Monday issue, on the subject of legislation in those Southern States where the colored people are numerically strong and supposed to give complexion to the local laws and government. It is not our purpose to revise the pretended, historical sketch of *Negro rule*, given by the Times, nor to rebut in detail the inconsequential conclusions reached by that journal under the circumstances. The purport of the article, to wit: That the colored race, as a political element, are unreliable and unsafe, making vicious, improvident, and oppressive laws; and their rights to the franchise, a public wrong, and its bestowment upon them unwise, we will consider. We do not claim freedom from either mistakes or vices, in excess over the white, as qualities of colored citizenship. They may, through ignorance as to the best methods of subserving the public good, or indifference to their privileges and rights, initiate bad laws and bad administrators of the same. Such may have been the case in Louisiana and other Southern States; but such mistakes, attended with such evil consequences, are not peculiar to our race; for the Caucasian has illustrated and evinced the same weaknesses and political vices, in the history of the country. The Tammany frauds in New York, under Democratic rule, and the Credit-Mobilier scandal, under a Republican Administration, parallel and shadow all the maladministration and misrule that have existed in the semi-revolutionary States of the South. Yet, no colored man, directly or indirectly, is charged with connection therewith or responsibility therefor. Will the Times be consistent and say the franchise to the white race is a public evil, and questionably bestowed, because, in these instances, it has been abused? Again the objectionable legislation of the South, wherein it really exists, though made in many instances by men who were elected largely by the colored voters, is, in many instances, not distinctively Republican, and in no sort, *distinctively* expressive of either the will or the tastes, or conservative of the interests, of the colored race. This offensive legislation has had its origin, almost without exception, in the mind of the white Republican or Democrat—generally both—and has been made in their personal interests, and not in the interest of our people; and even where colored men may have co-operated therein, they can legitimately be held responsible, but not so the race, whom they misrepresented and who suffer the effects of bad government equally with their more fortunate and more highly favored white fellow-citizens. Another view of the legislation complained of may be justly taken here. The colored citizen has entered upon his duties and undertaken to solve the novel problem of self-government, not only under the disadvantages of an involuntary ignorance, that was his misfortune, not his fault, and unused to the new duties demanded by loyalty to the Government that freed him and by self-preservation, but in the absence of the sympathy of his educated and more experienced white brother and with his full opposition. He was compelled, therefore, to trust to the best leadership he could obtain from the new comers among our white citizens, whose political convictions or prejudices may not have indisposed them to act with him. These leaders were political novices; sometimes ignorant of the taste, habits, and interests of the resident population to some extent, and sometimes designing and dishonest men. Into such a position the placable, plastic, docile, apt to learn, and honest colored voter was forced, and if evil has come to the "oldest and best" because their counsels were not followed and their wishes regarded, they must remember that the people who failed to give advice, must not complain if it is not heeded, and those

who refuse sympathy, must be content to suffer, without consideration, when the hour of trial comes. In short, the pride and prejudice that ante-date a fall, have been dominant in the old white population so long and so thoroughly, as to throw them out of harmony with the political issues and political growth of the day, and so as to indispose and disqualify them for the management of the country; and the present evils, so flippantly charged to the colored voter and white Republican, jointly or by turns, is really referable to their own unreasoning morbidity and impracticable sentimentality.

"Of one flesh" God made us all; the national bill of rights, the immortal Declaration, affirms that we are all free and equal in our inalienable rights; the Constitution in organic form expresses the truths, inspired and traditional, that underlie our civilization, and the statutes render the speculative, organic right, operative and practical, therefore, we dare come before the American people—reinforced with the unexampled growth in all the qualities and virtues of citizens, that have been made by us since our emancipation and enfranchisement, and despite the petty, pert, and insolent innuendoes of the press, that represents not the many virtues and immortal principles of our Caucasian brothers, but the spite, malice, pride, and ignorance of the smaller and meaner sort of white men—and say boldly, with the full appreciation of the dignity and value of American citizenship, that the negro is capable of self-government, and his political and civil rights must and will find their protection in the Great Republic so long as the national integrity and honor survive.

## THE STATE HOUSE LEASE.

The suit instituted by the Attorney General in behalf of the State vs. The Louisiana National Building Association, has been decided by Judge Hawkins, of the Superior Court, in favor of the State. The Judge granted a perpetual injunction against George C. Benham, President, and Robert E. Rivers, Secretary of the Association, and also against Lient. Gov. Antoine and Speaker, Lowell, restraining them from carrying out the provisions of the contract, leasing the St. Louis Hotel to the State for nineteen years. The Judge further decided that the lease was made without authority of law, and declared the contract of lease annulled, and directed the Recorder of Mortgages, "to erase and cancel the lease from the records of his office." Thus the State, by the vigilance of the Attorney General and the decision of the Court, has been protected against what we are constrained to consider a great wrong. The LOUISIANIAN was among the first, if not the very first Republican journal, to expose and denounce the State House job, and we congratulate the citizens of the State, on the action taken for their protection, by Attorney General Field, and the relief given by the decision of Judge Hawkins.

BATON ROUGE REPUBLICAN.—The Baton Rouge Republican, managed by W. G. Lane, and published at the city of Baton Rouge, makes its appearance among our country exchanges of this week. This journal seems to have sprung out of the controversy between certain prominent Republicans and Senator Birch, of that parish. It is soundly Republican in its teachings, handsomely printed, edited with spirit, and gives promise of permanent success in the field of journalism. We welcome the Republican to our table, and wish it a prosperous and useful career.

We call the attention of parties desirous of purchasing a neat fitting shirt or any article in the line of Gent's underwear, &c., to the Card of Col. S. N. Moody, to be found elsewhere in our columns.

ALBION UNIVERSITY.—The Annual Commencement Exercises of this Institution, will take place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of this month and will, no doubt be very interesting. Our thanks are due to the Faculty for an invitation to be present.

## COMPENSATIVE GOOD.

In the providential economy, there are few evils, especially physical, that afflict mankind that are not off-set by some attendant good—a good that could not, humanly speaking, have either accrued, or been appreciated, unless it had followed this antecedent distress. This doctrine of compensation, so perceptible to the thoughtful mind in the affairs of life, seems about to be illustrated, in the instance of the distress and suffering of our people, incident to the deluge and overflow of our State. Immediately, our losses were referable to incomplete and insufficient levees, but the truth is we have demonstrated, by many costly failures, that no single State of the Mississippi valley, is competent in either authority or means, to maintain and police a system of levees adequate to give the protection that life and property demand therein. We have never learned our own weakness sufficiently before, nor have we been able to impress the National Government with our impotency in this direction, so far as to secure either her fair consideration for our needs, or help therein. But the terrible disasters that have overtaken our people lately, the great distresses that teach more impressively than words, our weakness and our wants, have had the double effect, to convince both the people of the valley, and the Federal Congress, the necessity of nationalizing the levees of the Mississippi and its tributaries—that the work is of such importance and such magnitude, that the General Government must not only construct and maintain, but police the same, in order to the conservation of the most sacred rights of the citizens, and in furtherance of the growth and prosperity of the most fertile and desirable portion of this great country. Congress-

man Smith, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill looking to the initiation of this great question, and the despatches inform us, that President Grant, Senator Morton and other prominent and influential leaders, are favorably disposed in this matter. Again the industrial distresses incident to the breakage of the levees, and the overflow of the Mississippi, have not only diverted the attention of the Republicans and Democrats from the bitterness of partisan strifes and the selfishness of personal aims, but have united them, in common efforts to relieve the common distress, and thus by a community, not only of suffering but of charities, have produced a kinder and healthier public sentiment. Still again, the misfortunes that afflict, have furnished the necessities that supply the spur of vigorous, honest toil, and the suffering classes feel that the slowness that breeds vice, and that the very fruitfulness of our land allows and encourages sometimes, cannot now and in this emergency be afforded or indulged in; and work, which is better than gifts or rations, is bringing its beneficent results of physical and mental health, and the consequent hopefulness, that inspires good will and kindly deeds. As greatly as we have suffered, if the floods should issue, as they now promise, in nationalizing our levees, in inspiring kindly feeling, by first furnishing occasion for kindly acts, and a healthier and more independent effort to build up, on a substantial basis, the prosperity of the State, we shall yet refer to the great overflow as not without its accompanying good, and shall realize that God in his judgment has yet remembered mercy.

STAND BY GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

If the colored people of Louisiana forsake Governor Pinchback in his struggle for the seat he is entitled to in the Senate, they will show a lack of manhood of the most shameful character. Are the colored voters in that State, ready to admit that the Legislature which elected Gov. Pinchback to the Senate was an unlawful assemblage? If not, insist that the actions of the Legislature be respected. Let no colored man follow the dictation of the demagogic white men who do not desire a colored man in the Senate, especially one of such determined disposition to secure justice for his people as is Gov. Pinchback.—New National Era.

## [CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1874.

To the Louisianian—

I started from New Orleans Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the Mobile and Texas Railroad, and after a run of two or three hours, came to a pleasant little station "over the Lake," where I had the pleasure of seeing my good-looking and genial friend, Hon. George E. Paris—his face radiant with smiles, and his arms extended with open hands to welcome me, he evidently thinking I had come over to spend the day with him and his amiable lady. His surprise may be imagined when I told him, "I am off for Washington." I had just time to finish the sentence, when the locomotive blew her whistle, and off sped the train on its way to Mobile, which, by the way, I did not have the pleasure of seeing, for the very good reason that long before the train reached that city I had stowed myself comfortably away in the magnificent sleeper which this efficiently managed road runs through to Charlotte—a distance of 758 miles. After leaving my friend Paris nothing of interest occurred until just before reaching Atlanta, Ga.

I had eaten heartily of a fine dinner and was sitting in an inclining position, and with the thermometer at about 80° in the shade, of course I fell into a sound sleep, from which I was awakened by the sounds of deliciously sweet music, soft and plaintive, and played upon an instrument unknown to me; for a moment I had to rub my eyes to assure myself that I was not dreaming. At length I became thoroughly awake, and set about learning from whence and whom this strange music proceeded. I was not long in ascertaining, for immediately in the rear, and two seats back of me, sat a blind boy, who had an extraordinary Accordeon, evidently made expressly for his use, upon which he was playing Strauss' celebrated waltz, the "Blue Danube," with a touch and finish that would have delighted our friend and manager, Corbin, had he been there to have seen and heard him.

In due time I arrived at Atlanta, and on looking out of the window of my car, saw only one face that I recognized, that of Mr. S. G. Grosty, General Passenger Agent of the Piedmont Air Line, who, I am glad to say, is a generous, whole-souled Southern gentleman, and a most efficient officer. After a splendid supper (rice cakes, spring chicken, butter, milk, etc., etc.) which I "punished severely," and a nice smoke, I again sought my "sleeper" and was soon oblivious to all things earthly.

Early the following morning I arose and found that new accessions had been made to our list of passengers, among whom was a young gentleman that got aboard at Atlanta; a mutual admiration society was soon formed between him and I which led to, among other things, a game of euchre and a smoke, (we did not take a drink, for my new friend, unfortunately for me, "never indulged.") The game lasted nearly until we reached Richmond, with an exception of fifteen minutes for supper out of my friend's lunch basket, which we enjoyed hugely.

At Richmond we concluded to take a last smoke together before retiring, and during the time we were enjoying our cigars, my young companion entered into a discussion of the Civil Rights Bill, predicting all kinds of evil results, should it become a law, and asked my opinion of it, and its workings. Of course I disagreed with him, but in a mild manner, telling him I did not see how any harm could result from it, as the objections made against it were not founded on fact or common sense. With due respect to the prejudices of its opponents, I held that not many months would elapse after its passage, until they would be glad that the law had been enacted, as it would forever put an end to the disturbing, estranging questions of race.

Just before retiring for the night my gentlemanly and agreeable fellow-traveler, presented me with his name and address, and extended to me a kind invitation to call and see him when I passed through his city, (Baltimore.) Here was a dilemma—of course I was compelled from courtesy, to reciprocate the

compliment. I thought for a moment that I would not give my real name, and thus end at once an acquaintance so agreeable, which I felt certain would be the case when the young gentleman should learn that I was a colored man; but finally concluded that I would give him my real name, and at once commenced to prepare him for the astonishment.

"My dear sir," said I, "you have forced me to do that, which no doubt, will be a great surprise to you."

"What is it," said he?

"Well," said I, "when you see my name you will be astonished," at the same time handing him my card. He looked at it and smilingly exclaimed, "What! are you the Mr. Pinchback whose name I have seen so often in the papers?" "I am," was my reply. After a little hesitation he said, "Well, I am glad to have met you, sir; you are not by any means the man I had pictured you in my mind—you are as clever and agreeable a gentleman as I ever met, and I shall hereafter, when I hear you spoken of as I have often in the past, take occasion to correct some of the misrepresentations often made in regard to you, and I renew my invitation to call and see me, when ever you pass through Baltimore."

On returning to the sleeping car he gave me a hearty shake of the hand and bade me good-night, expressing the hope that I might have a pleasant night's rest. This incident practically demonstrates the absurdity of the prejudice which exists in many portions of our country against a man on account of his color.

The next morning I awoke from a pleasant and refreshing sleep at 4:30 o'clock, in Washington, just 60 hours from the time I left New Orleans.

The entire trip was one of pleasure, and I am glad to be able here to return my thanks to the officers and attaches for their uniform courtesy and kindness over every portion of their excellent road. P.

## SENATOR LOGAN.

Senator Logan, of Illinois, by his fearless defence of the rights of labor against the money-changers and jobbers of New York, has subjected himself to no little scurrilous abuse. But he has meanwhile, deserved well of all classes for his fearless and persistent defence of the right. He is one of the honest and liberal-minded white men who fought for the freedom of the enslaved, and now votes for their equal rights before the law. He can be trusted on all the vital questions affecting either industries or equities of the country. We copy the subjoined account from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, of an incident showing his manliness and justice to our race, on an occasion when our destiny was still undecided, and when no political or selfish motive could exist for his action. We will remember him for it:

"Here is a little fact in regard to General John A. Logan, which is stated on the authority of Governor Carpenter, of Iowa. It is a good time to relate it just now, when the General is the subject of so much detraction and abuse at the hands of those newspapers which are in the interest of capitalists, as against masses of the people. Governor Carpenter was on the staff and in the military family of General Logan, on the famous march from Atlanta to the sea, and knows whereof he speaks. On this famous march, a certain Democratic general gave orders to the chief of his transportation, that he should take up his pontoons as soon as his division or corps had crossed the rivers with their own impediments, and not allow the 'niggers' to follow. Rebel cavalry hung upon the rear of the advancing army and it became the finest possible sport for them to go 'a-colonel'ing through those unarmed and helpless camp-followers, sabering them down on all sides without mercy, and turning back into servitude, those whose lives they chose to spare. General Logan's course was slightly different. He ordered the officers in charge of his pontoon no, to remove them until the last pontoon was safely across and under the protection of the army."

O sir, you are old; nature in you stands on the very verge of her confine; you should be ruled and led by some discretion, that discerns your state better than you yourself.—Shakespeare.

There cannot live a more unhappy creature than an ill-natured old man, who is neither capable of receiving pleasures nor sensible of doing them to others.—Sir W. Temple.

## OUR OUTLETS TO THE GULF.

From the beginning of the publication of the LOUISIANIAN we have, from time to time, urged, as one of the prime conditions precedent, to the commercial and industrial development of the Mississippi valley and more especially of Louisiana, the accomplishment of some plan, by which, the multifarious and magnificent values of this fertile and productive section could be readily and cheaply placed in the Spanish American, and European markets. We assumed, that no matter how thoroughly the production of the valley might be protected by perfected and adequate system of levees from flood and overflow, the necessities of the people and the wealth of the country, would be only partially served, until some permanent and reliable outlet could be secured from the great river to the Gulf. While wedded to no particular scheme, whether by an artificial channel, or by jetties or dredging, for the purpose of improving the natural channel—the outlet is a desideratum, as necessary for our growth, as the air we breathe to the life of the body. From careful study, not only of the surveys and researches of the skilled and professional Engineers, covering a period of more than thirty years, but also from more than ordinary attention to the elementary facts, involved in the consideration of the subject, we have strongly favored the construction of an artificial channel by the excavation of a canal from a point near Fort St. Philip to deep water in Breton Island Sound, as the most feasible method of securing the much desired outlet to the Mexican Gulf. We had hoped for specific and favorable action by Congress on this subject, and a generous concert of endeavor on the part of the Congressional Representatives of the several constituencies most interested in this enterprise, would have secured early and favorable consideration to this matter, of prime importance to at least one-third the settled portions of the Union. But bad faith on the part of the St. Louis interests, prompting and taking advantage of the Eads Jetty Scheme, has eventuated in division of counsel and effort, and consequent weakness, to such an extent, as to excite the fear that neither jetties nor canal will be secured by us in the near future, and Louisiana and the Mississippi valley must commercially languish, and wait still a while, before the obstructions to our growth at the mouth of the Mississippi can be removed. The visionary scheme of Eads, which has been either the cause or occasion, or both of our disaster, will come to nought, if Congress is at all controlled by the views of the ablest Engineers to whom the matter has been referred.

Gen. Humphrey, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, addresses a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee, having charge of the Eads Jetty Bill. He says:

"It is probably entirely unnecessary for me to say here that the statements which Mr. Eads has made in the pamphlets he has published concerning the conditions existing in the Mississippi river and at its mouth are the mere revival of old assumptions, which experimental investigation has long since shown to be utterly unfounded. In fact, General Humphrey's letter is regarded as on the whole unfavorable to the Eads project."

JOURNALISTS' PRIVILEGES.—The Courier-Journal seizes the occasion of Murat Halsted's address on Journalism delivered before the Kentucky editors at Henderson last week, to air a column of editorial "fat" at the expense of the great Murat, with whom it is constantly indulging in Pickwickian pleasantries. Halsted and Waterson are boon companions everywhere. They were in Europe together, went to Boston in recent pre-Presidential tea party, and indulge in the same wholesome dread of Grant's imperialistic aspirations. Neither believes the country safe until he has a full bottle of champagne under his vest, and a good game of draw on hand, and then all the world's a stage, and Waterson and Halsted are merely players.

We should provide for our age, in order that our age may have no urgent wants of this world to absorb it from the meditations of the next. It is awful to see the lean hands of dotage, making a coffin of the grave.—Blaker Lytton.



## THE BULLETIN AS A "SPORT"

The Bulletin is a journal of un-questioned independence, enter-prise, spirit, and ability. It essays to do almost anything that can be legitimately done in journalism on "a limited capital," and it does almost all things well, that make up a readable newspaper. Very frequently we have occasion to except to the validity of both its premises and conclusions, on the political issues of the hour, and sometimes we have censured the bitterness and prejudice of its utterances. We now find something to except to, on the score of taste. In a late issue, it assumed the role of a sporting journal and attempted wittily but we think somewhat coarsely, under the usual professional heading of the Jockey Clubs, to indicate and set forth the fortunes of certain prominent Republicans, supposed to be aspirants for the seat in the U. S. Senate, to which Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback was elected. Governors Kellogg and Pinchback and Gen. Barber and others are supposed to have been entered for the race. This burlesque upon political opponents, though not original and novel, is somewhat amusingly presented—but there is a vulgar streak apparent, that is not altogether creditable to the elegance and refinement of our Caucasian neighbor; and which is suggestive more of familiarity with the Connecticut than the thorough-bred.

## ANCIENT AMERICANS.

The workmen engaged in opening away for the projected railroad between Weldon and Garysburg, N. C., struck, about a mile from the former place in a bank beside the river, a catacomb of skeletons, supposed to be those of Indians of a remote age, a lost and forgotten race. The bodies exhumed were of a strange and remarkable formation.

The skull were nearly an inch in thickness; the teeth were filed sharp as those of cannibals; the enamel perfectly preserved; the bones were of wonderful length and strength, the former being probably as great as eight or nine feet. Near their heads were sharp stone arrows, some mortars in which their corn was brayed, and the bowls and pipes apparently of soapstone. The teeth of the skeletons are said to be as large as those of a horse.

The bodies were found closely packed together, laid tier on tier, as it seemed. There was no discernible ingress or egress to the mound. The mystery is who these giants were, to what race they belonged, to what era, and how they came to be buried there. To these inquiries no answer has yet been made, and meantime the ruthless spades, continue to cleave skull and body asunder, throwing up in mangled masses the bones of this heroic tribe. It is hoped that some effort will be made to preserve authentic and accurate accounts of these discoveries, and to throw some light, if possible, on the lost tribe whose bones are thus rudely disturbed from their sleep in the earth's bosom.—*Naleigh Republican.*

A solicitor called on an English lady high rank to inform her that in the codicil of a will in his possession all his personal property and estates, deer park, fisheries, &c., were bequeathed to her by a gentleman she had never had the pleasure of knowing. As the gentleman was not yet buried, she went and saw him in his coffin, and recognized him as having been a great annoyance to her at the opera, where he had a box next to hers. He never spoke to her, but watched her so incessantly that she was under the necessity of procuring another box. The lady put herself and family in mourning out of respect to her singular benefactor, and accepted his strange gift with becoming consideration. The estates were £30,000 per annum.

If not for that of conscience, yet at least for ambition's sake, let us reject ambition, let us disdain that thirst of honor and renown, so low and mendacious, that it makes us beg of all sorts of people—Montaigne.

## THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK AGAIN.

[From the Mobile Watchman.]

We this week devote considerable space to the interest of this important institution, upon the welfare of which the happiness of hundreds of thousands of the colored people of our country depends, not only on account of the money they may have deposited with it at the present time, but also because of the great power for good there is in the Bank itself. Elsewhere we touch upon the matter of savings as a means of advancement in life, and our purpose is here briefly to call attention to this Bank and its condition and prospects.

Created by the Government at the close of the war, the Freedman's Bank came at once to the help of the poor and oppressed colored people, offering the best of all relief—the means or self-help. A Savings Bank of the best and simplest kind, it sprang fully armed like Minerva from the head of Jove to the relief and protection of the helpless and ignorant. It has done its work nobly. Treated with laughter and scorn—its officers insulted, its patrons despised, it went quietly and steadily on its work. The poor came to it and were shown the road to wealth. The helpless came and were taught the secret of power. The despised came and were given the road to respectability. The road was, careful saving; the secret was, spend less than you earn; the pass word was, owe, no man anything and call no man master.

Animated by such motives, the despised colored man soon found his work, organized through the bank, gave power, and power gave respect. The bank took its place among the foremost banks of the world. Millions poured into its vaults millions were paid back to buy the homesteads and cottages that to-day dot the sunny South from Virginia to Texas, home humble may be, but homes nevertheless, dear to their owners, and the sure foundation of still greater prosperity. All these years every dollar of surplus earnings went to the depositors as interest. More than a million of dollars have been poured into the lap of the South during these years as interest paid the depositor in the Bank, adding not only so vast a sum to the wealth of the South but furnishing also the most powerful of all reasons, the love of gain, for breaking up that curse of the country, the spirit of hoarding. Money was no longer buried like the talent of the unfaithful servant in Scripture; but was brought out and put to work for the sake of the interest. No longer a miser's treasure it became capital, and this capital the Freedman's Bank created. Yet more, it wrought upon men who had never saved, and made prudent hard working, saving men. Such a Bank must have enemies. Every man who hates liberty hates the Bank—for the depositors with his Bank account is a free man. Every man who hates equality before the law hates the Bank—for it treats all men alike. Every man who hates the Government hates the Bank—for the Government created and fosters it. And so the Bank has many enemies. And so it has happened that as it has grown in power its enemies have increased their efforts to destroy it. They have not succeeded in destroying it but they have done it much harm, and will not cease trying until it is made evident that they cannot succeed.

And now the Bank, under a new and stronger charter, will begin a new life. In the face of hard times, at the end of a great panic that has left the working people poor, after standing four years caused by its enemies alone, the Bank begins a new work and calls upon the people to sustain it. And the way to sustain it is to use it, put your money in it, keep it there until you have need to use it. Permit no runs, as these destroy the use of your money and harm only yourselves. In short, stand by the Bank as you would by your best friend, and you will find it to be your best friend and the greatest power for good the colored people of the country have had, or ever will have.

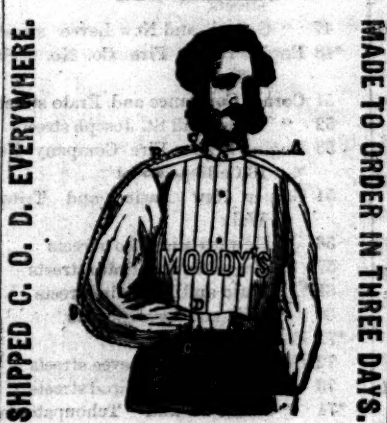
## A FURIOUS SWEETHEART.

The habit of hanging mackerel on a nail near the door to drip, broke up a match on Essex street Wednesday night. The couple got home late in the evening, and going around back of the house, so as not to disturb the folks, they set down on the stoop to think. During the process she learned her head, in a new spring hat, against the house, and became absorbed in the stars and other improvements, while he tenderly eyed his boots. About half an hour was spent in this profitable occupation when the young man felt something trickle down his neck. "Don't weep Julia," he softly murmured. "I ain't," she said surprised. "He looked up and saw an oozy substance back of her head. 'What's that on the back of your hat?' he cried. She jumped at this interrogation, and instinctively placing her hand on the back of her head, drew it away again full of unpleasantly flavored slime. With a shriek of rage and passion the infuriated girl tore the mackerel from the nail, and trampled it beneath her feet, while she snatched of her hat and tore it in shreds with her finger-nails. The horror-stricken young man not knowing what else to do, jumped the fence and disappeared, and hasn't been seen since.—*Danbury News.*

A San Antonio man, a gentleman of course, took home a revolving dice box wherewith to cheer his wife's drooping spirits. After a game or two for fun, he proposed to throw for who should cut wood next morning; he won; then he offered to try for who should bring up the coal and light the fires for ensuing week; he won again; he tendered her a chance for satisfaction on a throw for who should go to market for the next month. Result—three sixes for the husband, and the next minute he and a flat-iron went rapidly out the front door together.

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## THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

## SPLENDID SCHEME—

## ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

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## CLASS H.

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## Saturday, June 20, 1874.

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## 10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.

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## 9 approximations of \$300 each for the

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## ten of the number drawing the

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## ten of the number drawing the

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## 270 Prizes, amounting to.....\$80,400

## EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION

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## The Louisianian.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

## THE LOUISIANIAN

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As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

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Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

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We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

## EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

## FINAL.

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Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledo and Louisiana Avenue.

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McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.

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St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

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Vallette—Boys and Girls; V.lette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and St. Louis.

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Boys House of Refuge—Parillat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—83 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

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Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

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Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.

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Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

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New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytanik.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor. Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor. Tonti.

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Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Westcott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union street.

C. E. Bonant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

## TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—351 Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stock's European Telegraph Agency—92 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

## HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Texas.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delory.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

## NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Camborne, Carrollton.

Louisiana—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.